

## ENTERPRISE SAVINGS

## BANK.

Chartered March 31, 1869.

## OFFICE OF

## CITY NATIONAL BANK, CAIRO

## OFFICERS:

A. B. SAFFORD, President;  
S. B. TAYLOR, Vice-President;  
H. H. SLOAN, Secretary and Treasurer;  
Directors:  
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Interest paid on deposits at the rate of 4%

Open every business day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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## BOAT STORES.

## SAM WILSON,

## DEALER IN

## BOAT STORES

## GROCERIES

## PROVISIONS ETC.

No. 110

OHIO LEVY CAIRO, ILL.

## THE BULLETIN.

Official Paper of the City and  
County, the only Morning Daily  
Paper Published in Southern Illinois.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor and Publisher

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:

One week, by carrier, in advance, \$2.00

One year by carrier, in advance, 10.00

One year by mail, in advance, 12.00

Three months, by mail, 3.00

Six months, by mail, 5.25

One year, by mail, 10.00

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN

John H. Oberly has reduced the subscrip-

tion price of the WEEKLY CAIRO BULLETIN

to One Dollar per annum, making it the

cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois

Reading matter on every page.

It is expected that the president and

cabinet will return to Washington the

present week.

The New York Herald of last Sunday

contained sixty columns of advertising.

A flourishing newspaper, that Herald.

VICTORIA WOODRUFF, who is not dead

yet, more the pill, lectured in Chicago

on Monday night. To the credit of the

Chicagoans he said they bled her re-

peatedly.

The New York merchants are becoming

seriously alarmed about the prospective

loss of the Western grain trade and

the other descriptions of traffic which

that trade implies. Unless cheaper trans-

portation is furnished from the West to

New York, the grain produced near the

lakes will find an outlet at Montreal, and

that produced further south and south-

west will reach sea water by way of New

Orleans. Such diversion, it is admitted,

would be a serious blow to the commercial

prosperity of New York, as where the

Western grain is sold Western dealers

will purchase their coffee, sugar and other

supplies.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

The fearful progress of the yellow fever

at Shreveport, Louisiana, and its un-

doubted spread throughout the South must

excite the deep commiseration and active

sympathy of the humane everywhere.

The meager telegraphic reports of the dis-

tress experienced in the afflicted localities

can give but a faint idea of the actual con-

dition of affairs; the mortal suffering of

the sick, the grief and horror of the well,

and the appalling gloom attending the

burial of the dead. The Howard associa-

tion of New Orleans have sent nurses and

physicians and from New York, Cincinnati,

St. Louis and other cities, money has

been charitably sent to aid the deeply af-

flicted people of Shreveport. No such

plague has fallen upon any people since

the first visitation of the Asiatic cholera to

this country and the earnest hope that a

heaven-sent frost may soon check the

spread of the disease and relieve the sore

distress which it occasions must be as

wide-spread as the knowledge of its rav-

ages.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE THE PRICE

OF HEALTH.

Cairo has almost miraculously escaped

the presence of the cholera this season,

during which, like a bird of prey, it has

covered over the country, sweeping down

upon localities without a breath of warn-

ing, leaving death and destruction in its

wake. That we have so escaped is a

source of thankfulness to the community.

Whether we are to be exempt from the

yellow fever remains to be seen. Past ex-

perience indicates no probability of an

epidemic in our midst. But with the

knowledge that the healthiest localities

## INTERVIEW WITH JEFFERSON

## DAVIS AT MEMPHIS.

## HE REITERATES HIS REMARKS

## AT WHITE SULPHUR

## SPRINGS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, August 31.]

A reporter of the Appeal held an inter-

view yesterday with Mr. Davis as to his

recent speech at White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Davis said his speech then was im-

prompt, and he thought it strange that

"a few remarks addressed to a few friends

and associates, upon a subject which be-

tween them and myself there could be no

diversity of opinion as to the propriety of

a historical vindication of the course and

conduct of the Southern people in the late

war, should be regarded as an address made

to the public with any expectation of af-

fecting political opinion. But, waiving

all question as to the character of the ad-

dress, the place where it was made, and the

circumstances under which it was deliv-

ered, what is therein its justification or

excuse? The expression which is usually

referred to is that the Southern people

have been more cheated than con-

quered.

"Now, is this true or not? Did not the

Congress of the United States, by solemn

resolutions, assure the people of the South

that there was no purpose to interfere with

the institutions of the states? That the

object was to preserve the Union, and the

purpose for which it was ordained and es-

tablished? Did not the executive (Mr.

Lincoln) by proclamation give assurance

to the people of the Southern states? Did

not the United States general com-

manding the departments encourage the

same belief among the people? And did

not all this lead to the impression on the

part of very many that the war was waged

for an abstraction, or at most for the pre-

servation of property in slaves? And was

not the consequence forced upon the

people reluctant to furnish military sup-

plies for the support of the Confederate

armies? And was not all this the result

of the belief that their material inter-

ests and domestic peace might exist as

well under one government as under the

other? Has the result justified that belief?

Is there any well informed man who will

not say that had the armies known what

a surrender would bring they would not

have continued the struggle, and that

the people of the country as long as

they had any food would have contributed

it freely to the support of the army?

And that the contest would have continued

until the invaders, wearied of what might

be regarded as an endless struggle, would

have returned, and in the language of

Gen. Scott, have allowed the "warring

sisters to go in peace."

In answer to a question regarding the

word "cheated," used in his speech, he

said: "Of course the idea conveyed by the

word 'cheated' was that the people of the

South were deceived by assurances given

them by the United States government,

through its officials, into the belief that

if they laid down their arms they would be

restored to all the advantages and privi-

leges of citizenship which they had previ-

ously enjoyed. The trial of a long war

had made all men desirous for the case

of peace. It was this alone that the case

could be fairly construed. Men who had

been reared under the constitution of the

United States, and knew how almost en-

tirely their domestic interests were prop-

erly under the control of their state gov-

ernment, could naturally feel but little ap-

prehension of the exercise of power by a

general government if they knew that

government could be restrained within its

constitutional limits."

The reporter then asked Mr. Davis if he

thought the South would have been able

to prolong the war another year or two,

in order to save itself from the conse-

quences which have flowed upon the sur-

render, could they have foreseen those

consequences?

Mr. Davis: They would have prolonged

the war by withdrawing more into the

interior, so as to compel the enemy to

lengthen his lines of communication, and

it was the opinion of a soldier now no

more, and of a statesman, that the great

reliance was placed in the judgment of

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## Reported Expressly for the Bulletin.

## FROM CHICAGO.

[First Dispatch, via Cincinnati.]

## A BIG FIRE.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—There is a

large fire now raging in Chicago, near

Halstead and Twelfth street, about four

blocks from where the other fire origi-

nated. Two blocks already burned. The

wind is very high, and firemen seem to

have no control over the fire.

## [Second Dispatch.]

## UNDER CONTROL.

Chicago, September 17.—The fire near

under complete control, notwithstanding

the strong wind from the southwest.

No further damage apprehended. Peo-

ple who, when the excitement was at its

height, moved their goods from their

houses several blocks away, are now mov-

ing them back. Loss quite light for the

space burned, and not over 200 houses

destroyed. The loss to the poor people

however, is severe. Full particulars will

follow later.

## [Third Dispatch.]

## THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

Chicago, September 17.—The fire broke

out at 3 o'clock in the rear of the corner

of Seventeenth and Halstead street, and

has been burning ever since with the

greatest fury, having spread at this hour

over a distance

## NEARLY A MILE.

The wind is blowing a gale from the

southwest and carrying the burning

brands a long distance in advance of fire.

## THE ENTIRE FIRE DEPARTMENT

is on the ground and doing everything

possible to hold the flames. There is con-

siderable

## EXTINCTION

among the people.

## [Fourth Dispatch.]

## THE FIRE STARTED

in the hay depot of the C., B. &amp; Q. rail-

road company, in the west division and

burning in an northeasterly direction,

having already passed diagonally across

four blocks to a point

## ABOUT ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES

distant, in a straight line from the court

house, and in the centre of the business

portion of the city. The locality where

it originated is built up almost entirely

of wooden buildings, mainly dwellings. The

fire must have already effected a

## GREAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

on families living in that quarter, many

of whom are of the poorer class. There

is continued

## EXTINCTION

among all classes of people. The locality

and direction of the fire are nearly the

same as that of the great fire of two years

ago. Many people living in the

## LINE OF THE FIRE

are packing up their household posses-

sions and moving to places of greater

safety. The fire started within half a

mile of where the great fire of 1871 oc-

curred.

## [Fifth Dispatch.]

Chicago, September 17.—A dispatch

from a city telegraph office, near the scene

of the fire says it is nearly under control,

and that it is believed it will be prevented

from spreading farther. No estimate of

the loss can be made now.

## A PHILADELPHIA SCORCH.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 6 p.m.—

A large fire is now in progress here in

Jesseup &amp; Moore's paper and rag ware-

house. Particulars will be sent at a later

hour.

## [Sixth Dispatch.]

## THE TOTAL LOSS

this afternoon is estimated at from \$250,

000 to \$300,000. The total number of

buildings destroyed is estimated at 264,

only one of which, the packing house

of Richard M. Oliver &amp; Co., was

built of brick the rest being

wooden tenements from 1 to 2 stories high,

occupied mainly as residences and stores,

or shops and residences combined. The

fire caught from a spark which flew into

a haystack from a passing engine. Al-

most before an alarm could

be sounded, the entire shed

and its contents were in a mass of flames,

there being at the time a still breeze.

The first engines had scarcely arrived on

the ground before the fire had spread to a

row of wooden houses on the north and

from Halstead street on the east side of

## ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Chicago, September 17.—The annual

convention of the national association of

spiritualists is in session in this city. The

president, L. K. Cooley, of Vineland, N. J.,

is here, as well as a number of leading

spiritualists from various parts of the

country. So far the discussion shows a

very harmonious state of affairs in the

association.